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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/802,518	03/16/2004	Craig M. Janik	5532P023	3980

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EXAMINER	
DEAN, RAYMOND S	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2618	

DATE MAILED: 07/26/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/802,518	JANIK ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Raymond S. Dean	2618	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *11 May 2006*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1 - 13, 15 - 17, 22 - 26, 31 - 33* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1 - 13, 15 - 17, 22 - 26, 31 - 33* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *16 March 2004* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *0506*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on May 11, 2006 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments, see Remarks filed May 11, 2006 with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1, 11, and 22 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of newly found prior art Lappetelainen et al. (US 7,072,697).

Walsh teaches a system comprising: a server computer (Figure 1, Section 0049 lines 6 - 11); a wireless transmitter to transmit a signal (Figure 1, Section 0043 lines 10 - 11); and a portable device comprising: a wireless transceiver subsystem comprising a wireless transceiver wherein the wireless transceiver subsystem responds to the signal to cause the wireless transceiver subsystem to transition from a standby state to an active state in which the wireless transceiver subsystem uses the wireless transceiver to

actively perform content synchronization with the server computer (Section 0042 lines 1 - 5, during standby mode the Bluetooth enabled devices will listen for inquiry messages, when the access code in said inquiry messages matches the access code derived from the Bluetooth enabled devices identity said devices will transition to an activation mode and synchronize with the master (DCDS server) to form a piconet), and wherein the wireless transceiver subsystem consumes less power in the standby state than in the active state (Section 0042 lines 1 - 5, the Bluetooth enabled devices in a Bluetooth system will transition from the standby mode to the activation mode, the standby mode consumes less power than the activation mode).

Walsh does not teach a portable device comprising: a wireless receiver subsystem comprising a wireless receiver and a wireless transceiver subsystem, in communication with the wireless receiver subsystem, wherein the wireless receiver subsystem responds to the signal when received by the wireless receiver to cause the wireless transceiver subsystem to transition from a standby state to an active state in which the wireless transceiver subsystem uses the wireless transceiver to actively perform content synchronization with the server computer, and wherein the wireless transceiver subsystem consumes less power in the standby state than in the active state.

Lappetelainen teaches a Bluetooth system (Column 2 lines 21 – 25, lines 37 – 42) in which a portable device comprises a wireless receiver subsystem comprising a wireless receiver (Figure 15, Columns 12 lines 33 – 36, 13 lines 45 – 50, in order for the RF energy to be extracted by the sensors said sensors must have receiving capability

thus the sensors are the receivers), and a wireless transceiver subsystem, in communication with the wireless receiver subsystem, wherein the wireless receiver subsystem responds to the signal when received by the wireless receiver to cause the wireless transceiver subsystem to transition from a standby state to an active state (Figures 6, 15, Columns 10 lines 1 – 30, lines 49 – 59, 12 lines 33 – 46, lines 58 – 62, 13 lines 45 – 50, power is applied to the Rx/Tx block when energy of another active device, that is in close proximity, is extracted, this causes the portable device to transition from a wake/idle mode to a fully operative power mode for the transmission of advertisement messages).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the portable device of Walsh with the power management circuitry of Lappetelainen for the purpose of power conservation as taught by Lappetelainen.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1 – 2, 4 – 6, 8 – 13, 15 – 16, 22 – 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walsh et al. (US 2003/0050058) in view of Lappetelainen et al. (US 7,072,697).

Regarding Claim 1, Walsh teaches a system comprising: a server computer (Figure 1, Section 0049 lines 6 - 11); a wireless transmitter to transmit a signal (Figure 1, Section 0043 lines 10 - 11); and a portable device comprising: a wireless transceiver subsystem comprising a wireless transceiver wherein the wireless transceiver subsystem responds to the signal to cause the wireless transceiver subsystem to transition from a standby state to an active state in which the wireless transceiver subsystem uses the wireless transceiver to actively perform content synchronization with the server computer (Section 0042 lines 1 - 5, during standby mode the Bluetooth enabled devices will listen for inquiry messages, when the access code in said inquiry messages matches the access code derived from the Bluetooth enabled devices identity said devices will transition to an activation mode and synchronize with the master (DCDS server) to form a piconet), and wherein the wireless transceiver subsystem consumes less power in the standby state than in the active state (Section 0042 lines 1 - 5, the Bluetooth enabled devices in a Bluetooth system will transition from the standby mode to the activation mode, the standby mode consumes less power than the activation mode).

Walsh does not teach a portable device comprising: a wireless receiver subsystem comprising a wireless receiver and a wireless transceiver subsystem, in communication with the wireless receiver subsystem, wherein the wireless receiver

subsystem responds to the signal when received by the wireless receiver to cause the wireless transceiver subsystem to transition from a standby state to an active state in which the wireless transceiver subsystem uses the wireless transceiver to actively perform content synchronization with the server computer, and wherein the wireless transceiver subsystem consumes less power in the standby state than in the active state.

Lappetelainen teaches a Bluetooth system (Column 2 lines 21 – 25, lines 37 – 42) in which a portable device comprises a wireless receiver subsystem comprising a wireless receiver (Figure 15, Columns 12 lines 33 – 36, 13 lines 45 – 50, in order for the RF energy to be extracted by the sensors said sensors must have receiving capability thus the sensors are the receivers), and a wireless transceiver subsystem, in communication with the wireless receiver subsystem, wherein the wireless receiver subsystem responds to the signal when received by the wireless receiver to cause the wireless transceiver subsystem to transition from a standby state to an active state (Figures 6, 15, Columns 10 lines 1 – 30, lines 45 – 59, 12 lines 33 – 46, lines 58 – 62, 13 lines 45 – 50, power is applied to the Rx/Tx block when energy of another active device, that is in close proximity, is extracted, this causes the portable device to transition from a wake/idle mode to a fully operative power mode for the transmission of advertisement messages) and wherein the wireless transceiver subsystem consumes less power in the standby state than in the active state (Columns 10 lines 1 – 30, lines 45 – 59, the idle mode consumes less power than the fully operative power mode).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the portable device of Walsh with the sensor and power management circuitry of Lappetelainen for the purpose of power conservation as taught by Lappetelainen.

Regarding Claim 2, Walsh in view of Lappetelainen teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Walsh further teaches wherein the wireless transmitter is physically coupled to the server computer (Figure 1, Section 0043 lines 10 - 11).

Regarding Claim 4, Walsh in view of Lappetelainen teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Walsh further teaches wherein the wireless transmitter transmits the signal periodically until the portable device responds to the signal (Section 0042 lines 1 - 5, the master (DCDS server) periodically transmits inquiry messages which comprise access codes, when the access code matches the Bluetooth enabled devices access code said Bluetooth enabled devices will respond with an acknowledgement signal).

Regarding Claim 5, Walsh in view of Lappetelainen teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Walsh further teaches wherein the wireless transmitter transmits the signal in response to a user request (Sections 0082 lines 1 - 7, 0083).

Regarding Claim 6, Walsh in view of Lappetelainen teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Walsh further teaches wherein the wireless receiver includes a radio frequency (RF) receiver (Figure 1, Section 0043 lines 1 - 9, the Bluetooth enabled devices comprise RF transceivers thus there will be a RF receiver to receive signals from the DCDS server) and the wireless transmitter includes a RF

transmitter (Figure 1, Section 0043 lines 10 - 11, the Bluetooth transceivers comprise RF transmitters).

Regarding Claim 8, Walsh in view of Lappetelainen teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Walsh further teaches wherein the wireless receiver includes a mobile cellular phone network receiver (Section 0043 lines 1 - 9).

Regarding Claim 9, Walsh in view of Lappetelainen teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Walsh further teaches wherein the wireless transceiver includes a wireless local area (WLAN) transceiver (Section 0042 lines 6 - 7).

Regarding Claim 10, Walsh in view of Lappetelainen teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Walsh further teaches wherein the server computer includes a personal computer (Figure 1).

Regarding Claim 11, Walsh teaches a method comprising: using receipt of the wireless signal by the wireless transceiver subsystem of the portable device to cause the wireless transceiver subsystem to transition from a standby state to an active state wherein the wireless transceiver subsystem of the portable device consumes more power in the active state than in the standby state (Section 0042 lines 1 - 5, during standby mode the Bluetooth enabled devices will listen for inquiry messages, when the access code in said inquiry messages matches the access code derived from the Bluetooth enabled devices identity said devices will transition to an activation mode and synchronize with the master (DCDS server) to form a piconet, the activation mode consumes more power than the standby mode); and causing the wireless transceiver subsystem of the portable device to use a wireless transceiver to synchronize content

stored in the portable device with content in a server computer in response to the wireless transceiver subsystem of the portable device being transitioned to the active state (Section 0042 lines 1 - 5, during standby mode the Bluetooth enabled devices will listen for inquiry messages, when the access code in said inquiry messages matches the access code derived from the Bluetooth enabled devices identity said devices will transition to an activation mode and synchronize with the master (DCDS server) to form a piconet).

Walsh does not receiving a wireless signal at a wireless receiver subsystem of a portable device; using receipt of the wireless signal by the wireless receiver subsystem of the portable device to cause the wireless receiver subsystem of the portable device to transition a wireless transceiver subsystem of the portable device from a standby state to an active state wherein the wireless transceiver subsystem of the portable device consumes more power in the active state than in the standby state and causing the wireless transceiver subsystem of the portable device to use a wireless transceiver to synchronize content stored in the portable device with content in a server computer in response to the wireless transceiver subsystem of the portable device being transitioned by the wireless receiver subsystem of the portable device to the active state.

Lappetelainen teaches receiving a wireless signal at a wireless receiver subsystem of a portable device (Figure 15, Columns 12 lines 33 – 36, 13 lines 45 – 50, in order for the RF energy to be extracted by the sensors said sensors must have receiving capability thus the sensors are the receivers); using receipt of the wireless

signal by the wireless receiver subsystem of the portable device to cause the wireless receiver subsystem of the portable device to transition a wireless transceiver subsystem of the portable device from a standby state to an active state (Figures 6, 15, Columns 10 lines 1 – 30, lines 45 – 59, 12 lines 33 – 46, lines 58 – 62, 13 lines 45 – 50, power is applied to the Rx/Tx block when energy of another active device, that is in close proximity, is extracted, this causes the portable device to transition from a wake/idle mode to a fully operative power mode for the transmission of advertisement messages) wherein the wireless transceiver subsystem of the portable device consumes more power in the active state than in the standby state (Columns 10 lines 1 – 30, lines 45 – 59, the fully operative power mode consumes more power than the idle mode)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the portable device of Walsh with the sensor and power management circuitry of Lappetelainen for the purpose of power conservation as taught by Lappetelainen.

Regarding Claim 12, Walsh in view of Lappetelainen teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 11. Lappetelainen further teaches using the wireless receiver system of the portable device to enable a power supply subsystem of the portable device to thereby cause the wireless transceiver subsystem of the portable device to transition from the standby state to the active state (Figures 6, 15, Columns 10 lines 1 – 30, lines 45 – 59, 12 lines 33 – 46, lines 58 – 62, 13 lines 45 – 50, power is applied to the Rx/Tx block when energy of another active device, that is in close proximity, is extracted, this causes the portable device to transition from a wake/idle

mode to a fully operative power mode for the transmission of advertisement messages).

Regarding Claim 13, Walsh in view of Lappetelainen teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 12. Lappetelainen further teaches cycling the wireless transceiver subsystem of the portable device between a first and a second power modes, wherein the wireless receiver subsystem of the portable device is operable in the second power mode to enable the power supply subsystem of the portable device in response to the wireless signal (Figures 6, 15, Columns 10 lines 1 – 30, lines 45 – 59, 12 lines 33 – 46, lines 58 – 62, 13 lines 45 – 50, power is applied to the Rx/Tx block when energy of another active device, that is in close proximity, is extracted, this causes the portable device to transition from a wake/idle mode to a fully operative power mode for the transmission of advertisement messages) and wherein the wireless receiver subsystem of the portable device consumes less power in the first power mode than in the second power mode (Columns 10 lines 1 – 30, lines 45 – 59, the idle mode consumes less power than the fully operative power mode).

Regarding Claim 15, Walsh in view of Lappetelainen teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 11. Walsh further teaches wherein the wireless signal includes a radio frequency (RF) pulse (Section 0042 lines 1 - 5, the master (DCDS server) periodically transmits inquiry messages which comprise access codes, said inquiry messages are transmitted in pulses).

Regarding Claim 16, Walsh in view of Lappetelainen teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 11. Walsh further teaches wherein the wireless signal includes a pager message (Section 0042 lines 1 - 5, in a Bluetooth system units

desiring a connection transmit paging and inquiry messages).

Regarding Claim 22, Walsh teaches an apparatus comprising: a wireless transceiver subsystem comprising a wireless transceiver; wherein the wireless transceiver subsystem responds to a signal received by said wireless transceiver to cause the wireless transceiver subsystem to transition from a standby state to an active state during which the wireless transceiver subsystem uses the wireless transceiver to perform content synchronization with a server computer (Section 0042 lines 1 - 5, during standby mode the Bluetooth enabled devices will listen for inquiry messages, when the access code in said inquiry messages matches the access code derived from the Bluetooth enabled devices' identity said devices will transition to an activation mode and synchronize with the master (DCDS server) to form a piconet), and wherein the wireless transceiver subsystem consumes less power in the standby state than in the active state (Section 0042 lines 1 - 5, the Bluetooth enabled devices in a Bluetooth system will transition from the standby mode to the activation mode, the standby mode consumes less power than the activation mode).

Walsh does not teach a wireless receiver subsystem comprising a wireless receiver and a wireless transceiver subsystem, in communication with the wireless receiver subsystem, comprising a wireless transceiver; wherein the wireless receiver subsystem responds to a signal received by said wireless receiver to cause the wireless transceiver subsystem to transition from a standby state to an active state during which the wireless transceiver subsystem uses the wireless transceiver to perform content synchronization with a server computer, and wherein the wireless transceiver

subsystem consumes less power in the standby state than in the active state.

Lappetelainen teaches a wireless receiver subsystem comprising a wireless receiver (Figure 15, Columns 12 lines 33 – 36, 13 lines 45 – 50, in order for the RF energy to be extracted by the sensors said sensors must have receiving capability thus the sensors are the receivers) and a wireless transceiver subsystem, in communication with the wireless receiver subsystem, comprising a wireless transceiver; wherein the wireless receiver subsystem responds to a signal received by said wireless receiver to cause the wireless transceiver subsystem to transition from a standby state to an active state (Figures 6, 15, Columns 10 lines 1 – 30, lines 45 – 59, 12 lines 33 – 46, lines 58 – 62, 13 lines 45 – 50, power is applied to the Rx/Tx block when energy of another active device, that is in close proximity, is extracted, this causes the portable device to transition from a wake/idle mode to a fully operative power mode for the transmission of advertisement messages) and wherein the wireless transceiver subsystem consumes less power in the standby state than in the active state (Columns 10 lines 1 – 30, lines 45 – 59, the idle mode consumes less power than the fully operative power mode).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the portable device of Walsh with the sensor and power management circuitry of Lappetelainen for the purpose of power conservation as taught by Lappetelainen.

Regarding Claim 23, Walsh in view of Lappetelainen teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 22. Lappetelainen further teaches a microprocessor, coupled to the wireless receiver, to periodically enable the wireless receiver (Figure 15,

ultra low power microprocessor (120)).

Regarding Claim 24, Walsh in view of Lappetelainen teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 23. Lappetelainen further teaches wherein the microprocessor cycles between a first and a second power mode (Figure 15, Columns 10 lines 1 – 30, lines 45 – 59, the ultra low power microprocessor controls the portable device thus when said device cycles between the idle mode and full operational power mode said microprocessor will also cycle between said modes), the microprocessor consumes less power in the first power mode than in the second power mode (Columns 10 lines 1 – 30, lines 45 – 59, the idle mode consumes less power than the fully operative power mode), and the microprocessor enables the wireless receiver when the microprocessor is in the second power mode (Figure 15, Column 12 lines 33 – 46, the sensors are enabled by during all modes for the purpose of determining device proximity).

Regarding Claim 25, Walsh in view of Lappetelainen teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 23. Walsh further teaches a microprocessor to enable the wireless transceiver in response to a signal (Section 0043 lines 1 - 9, the Bluetooth enabled devices comprise microprocessors); and a power supply system, coupled to said microprocessor of the wireless transceiver subsystem, to provide power to said microprocessor of the wireless transceiver subsystem (Section 0043 lines 1 - 9, a Bluetooth enabled device comprises a power supply that provides power to the components, such as the microprocessor, that make up said device).

Regarding Claim 26, Walsh in view of Lappetelainen teaches all of the claimed

limitations recited in Claim 25. Walsh further teaches the power supply system providing power to a microprocessor of the wireless transceiver subsystem in response to receipt of a signal (Section 0042 lines 1 - 5, the master (DCDS server) periodically transmits inquiry messages which comprise access codes, when the access code matches the Bluetooth enabled devices access code said Bluetooth enabled devices will respond with an acknowledgement signal, power will be provided in the activation mode). Lappetelainen further teaches a microprocessor of the wireless receiver subsystem causing the power supply to provide power (Figures 6, 15, Columns 10 lines 1 – 30, lines 45 – 59, 12 lines 33 – 46, lines 58 – 62, 13 lines 45 – 50, power is applied to the Rx/Tx block when energy of another active device, that is in close proximity, is extracted, this causes the portable device to transition from a wake/idle mode to a fully operative power mode for the transmission of advertisement messages, the ultra low power microprocessor (120) controls the device).

5. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walsh et al. (US 2003/0050058) in view of Lappetelainen et al. (US 7,072,697) as applied to Claim 1 above, and further in view of Sun et al. (US 2002/0137460).

Regarding Claim 3, Walsh in view of Lappetelainen et al. (US 7,072,697) teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Walsh further teaches wherein the portable device is inside an automobile (Section 0043 lines 1 - 9, the Bluetooth enabled devices can be inside automobiles).

Walsh in view of Lappetelainen et al. (US 7,072,697) does not teach a remote

controller that includes the wireless transmitter and the remote controller is physically coupled to a key to the automobile.

Sun teaches a remote controller that includes the wireless transmitter and the remote controller is physically coupled to a key to the automobile (Sections 0014, 0016 lines 1 - 5).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Walsh in view of Lappetelainen et al. (US 7,072,697) with the remote controller of Sun for the purpose of enabling a user to remotely control said user's Bluetooth enabled device as taught by Sun.

6. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walsh et al. (US 2003/0050058) in view of Lappetelainen et al. (US 7,072,697) as applied to Claim 1 above, and further in view of Striemer (US 2003/0197607).

Regarding Claim 7, Walsh in view of Lappetelainen et al. (US 7,072,697) teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Walsh in view of Lappetelainen et al. (US 7,072,697) does not teach wherein the wireless receiver includes a pager network receiver.

Striemer teaches a pager network receiver (Sections 0074).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Bluetooth enabled devices of Walsh in view of Lappetelainen et al. (US 7,072,697) with the pager module of Striemer for the purpose of creating a more flexible Bluetooth device that can receive pages over a paging

network as taught by Striemer.

7. Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Walsh et al. (US 2003/0050058) in view of Lappetelainen et al. (US 7,072,697), as applied to Claim 11 above, and further in view of Linnartz (US 2002/0066018).

Regarding Claim 17, Walsh in view of Lappetelainen et al. (US 7,072,697) teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 11. Walsh in view of Lappetelainen et al. (US 7,072,697) does not teach decoding an encrypted message carried by the wireless signal.

Linnartz teaches decoding an encrypted message carried by the wireless signal (Section 0028 lines 1 - 9).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the encryption method taught by Linnartz in the Bluetooth system of Walsh in view of Lappetelainen et al. (US 7,072,697) for the purpose of authenticating the Bluetooth enabled devices in order to enable user privacy as taught by Linnartz.

8. Claims 31 – 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Walsh et al. (US 2003/0050058) in view of Lappetelainen et al. (US 7,072,697), as applied to Claims 1, 11, 22 above, and further in view of Karaoguz et al. (US 2004/0029621)

Regarding Claims 31 – 33, Walsh in view of Lappetelainen teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claims 1, 11, 22. Walsh further teaches a synchronization

budget manager (Sections: 0042 lines 1 – 5, 0043 lines 1 – 9, during the active or connection mode in a Bluetooth system there are a plurality of logical transports that can be conducted one of which is a Synchronous Connection Oriented transport, the devices or members of the piconet will therefore be synchronized such that data can be transferred, since said devices are synchronized there will be a synchronization budget manager in each of said devices that enables said devices to synchronize with the other devices in the piconet).

Walsh does not teach a synchronization budget manager which limits time during which the wireless transceiver subsystem of the portable device is in the active state as a function of an amount of power, which is allowed to be expended on content synchronization.

Karaoguz teaches a power controller, which limits time during which the wireless transceiver subsystem of the portable device is in the active state as a function of an amount of power, which is allowed to be expended on content synchronization (Sections: 0014, 0046 lines 14 – 15, 0052 lines 7 – 8, 0055 lines 4 – 13).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the synchronization managers of Walsh with the power controller of Karaoguz for the purpose of maximizing the battery life of the portable Bluetooth devices before recharging is required as taught by Karaoguz.

Conclusion

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Raymond S. Dean whose telephone number is 571-272-7877. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 6:00-2:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward F. Urban can be reached on 571-272-7899. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Raymond S. Dean
July 18, 2006

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